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long streamers projected at certain places into the red belts, with which they eventually became parallel, and gradually becoming more diffuse, were lost in the general red color of the background. These streamers, which are doubtless the cause of the double and triple appearance of the red belts, often described, were, according to the observations, masses of clouds projected outward from the equatorial zone, and gradually left behind by the forward drift of that region. Two were frequently seen abreast, but never three. The roots of the streamers were brighter than the average surface of the equatorial zone, and were usually tinged with a curious olive-green color, which seemed to be characteristic of great disturbance. At certain parts of the equatorial zone, the streamers were sometimes considerably distorted, but when long they invariably pointed toward the following limb of the planet. Observations of bright knots on the streamers showed that there was a flow of matter along them from the root outward.

The Red Spot was frequently well seen. It was shorter than in 1881. The color was a pale pink, lighter in the middle of the spot. At the following end, the outline was marked by a faint dark shading.

On a broad, uniformly-tinted, gray belt on the southern hemisphere, following the Red Spot, were many oval and round brilliant white spots, forming one of the most beautiful features of the surface of *Jupiter*. A curious symmetry was often observed in the grouping of these spots, which are shown in nearly all of the drawings.

On the northern hemisphere the details were much simpler, and the belts were of the usual form. Bright white spots like those described above were never seen. As in former years, the greatest activity seems to be manifested south of the equator.

BRIGHT METEOR SEEN JANUARY 1, 1890.

[ABSTRACT.]

Mr. PERRINE gave the following description of a bright meteor seen by him in Alameda, between 10^h and 10^h 5^m P. M., on January 1st. It first appeared in the northern sky, at an altitude of 35°–40°, and then moved southward, within 10°–15° of the zenith, disappearing at an altitude of about 45° above the southern horizon.

The head was very bright, and the long, bright train was fully 45° in length. The train remained visible for five seconds or so. No noise was heard.

C. D. PERRINE.